

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 31, 1824.

WHOLE NO. 131.

LET.
the pleasant village of
for a Boarding and conning
forty acres a year, with
particulars, &c. &c.
PHIRAH DAINES,
North Front Street, or
JOHN C. HAINES,
Mowtown.

COLUMBIA,
Chemical Discovery,
and Gentleman, this
are respectfully informed
that the subscribers
of the power of Chemists
of practioning their
will, must all be
towards growth.
A full head of hair
in the shape of a
circle, was longer
provided them in every
way. Any person under
a covering of hair, if it
is not always appears on the
head, by applying it
from falling off, it is
in his establishment, at
one cent, to JOHN OLDFIELD,
No. 11 North Street,
Certificates may be seen,
or sent to him.

Woolen Dyer,
North Eighth street, Pk
Business of Dying, Firing
Silks and Fibres, &
Clothes, Beams, Boards, &
Cassimines, &c. Steel Sheets
every article of Clothing
who may favor him
with his perfect satisfaction.

Hunting Academy,
South Street,
informs his patrons and
those he comes to teach
now formed to teach
Perfume flatters him
of Ringers, Drawing
and Painting
Persico's Drawing
now formed for years
of his pupils, and
Sixth Street, Mo
Crayons.

From London,
at Western Chars of
and Spanish Malaga
stuffed with berries
all as we grow
Dishes, with Spanish
Spanish dried
good dry marmalade
exceedingly cheap
factory. No 180 South
June 24, 1824.

J. N. Second
ment of new part
Patent Balance and
old law for each or accept
and shifting of fine
shortest notice.

FACTORY,
before the Black
informs his friends and
announced manufacture
disuse of the old
PETER BROWN,
Guardians of Youth,
SEXES.

3 years amongst my
writing time I have
done up my Art
as a professor and
first director, by
myself, on the contrary, their
and accomplishment, man
person, & of an interesting study
and acting particularly the
more simple, and better
than any hitherto known
to this assertion, and
produced, and the old
lessons upon the same lib
has three years been
I rely with confidence
PETER ARCONA,
One street, above Fifth
J.

DILLINS,
LOCKSMITHS, & BEL
has 4 hands and the
new Stock of No. 48 South
and every other
instantly on order.
of Brass or Iron
W. M. MURKIN.

BANK-STREET
no doubt,
draws out
his Friends and
is forever ready
passionate to the
for the past
curious petitioning
The Park could
the guns confer
gentleman will rec
in Refreshments
PETER ARCONA,
One street, above Fifth
J.

EASY,
BANK-STREET
draws out
his Friends and
is forever ready
passionate to the
for the past
curious petitioning
The Park could
the guns confer
gentleman will rec
in Refreshments
PETER ARCONA,
One street, above Fifth
J.

and Sear
TOY
the following articles, which
are now in great demand:
Saxons of various qua
Fur and Fine
South Africa, &c.
American Pipe Heads and
American Leaf Tobacco, w
Mr. B. Steele w
Mr. B. Steele w
W. M. MURKIN.

ANDERSON,
North Second Street

S. RUSSELL
No. 68,
Chesnut street,
for sale a general
handsome assortm
BRASS, BRONZED
PANNED

LAMPS,
adapted to every purp
which light is require
ther with LAMP
lasses and Wicks
all descriptions, as
the use of oil,
now 1-10.

NG.
or Women, can be ob
small private families,
many sweets, &
Tobacco, at the s
13 mo 100.

PETING.
Carpet business, the
most prices, and parti
on hand, Vases, &
sister, English & Scotch
one go to see the raw
Waiting. All
Apply to Mr. SHARPLESS,
No. 45 Market street.

SHARPLESS,
No. 45 Market street.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MUSIC.

With thy most harmonious power
Can soften narrow's keenest smart,
In a lone desponding hour,
Be thy plaintive soothng strain,
It yields the weary heart delight,
It mingles the love's pain,
For when on gentle zephyrs borne,
And gentle sounds strike on the ear,
It warms the heart of those who mourn,
And giveth those depressed with care,
They suddenly let me own,
Thy name is and thine alone,
They claim it, and no one repose,

January 31, 1824.

FLOREO.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"THOU MUST DIE."

Nothing appears to us to be more overlooked, or obliterated from the memory of man, than this sentence, until the awful time approaches for its execution.

When we consider the sentence passed upon all mankind, since the fall of Adam, (for that all have sinned) how insignificant and trifling appears the occupations and pursuits in which we are engaged.

The young fancy to themselves scenes of happiness and bliss, almost exceeding description; and their fertile imagination is continually employed in "building castles in the air." Men, advanced in age, lay up goods for many years, and accumulate property and possessions, as though they were to inhabit this earth for ever. In the midst of all those cares and anxieties, preparations for death and eternity is entirely neglected and forgotten,

and the sentence of Heaven treated with as little care, and as much contempt as an idle dream! But, when the summons to *MEET THEIR GOD* is presented to them, and eternity is fast advancing to their view, they look upon their past life, and see with amazement and regret the folly in which they have been engaged—their sins rise up before them in direful array, and the fearful forebodings of a gloomy hell press heavy on their minds.

Not so the death of the righteous, who
"Has made the statutes of the Lord
His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for: he knows it to be the lot of frail nature, and rejoices in the swift-winged messenger, as a guardian sent to conduct him to his Heavenly home; he views death with composure as the road to blessedness.—Compare his happy and peaceful death with the death of an unbeliever, groaning amidst his guilt and wretchedness. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his," was the language of the prophet Balaam. And who does not desire it? If the death of the righteous is so desirable, surely his life must be also.

Let me then earnestly press upon your minds the fear of the Lord, which Solomon, (emphatically denominated the wise man,) calls the "beginning of wisdom;" then shall thy life as well as thy death be like the righteous. A. W. I.

THE SABBATH.

"The various means of grace so abundantly blessed of God, are all by his own appointment brought into action on this holy day. But for the Sabbath, they would not be once thought of on other days; but for the Sabbath, they would soon be erased from the recollections of men, and blotted out from the record of human affairs. Is the soul enlightened, convinced of sin, humbled, renewed, invigorated, comforted, assisted in its struggles with this conflicting world, brought forward on its spiritual pilgrimage, sanctified, prepared to triumph over death and the grave, made meet for heaven, clothed as an angel of light, and presented before the throne of God without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing? All this light, and purity, and consolation, and honor, and glory, she owes, instrumentally, to the Sabbath.—Is this the happy allotment of the Church of God, collectively? Are such the possessions of the nations of the saved, composed as they are of a great multitude, which no man can number, from every kindred, and tongue, and people? With one voice must they ascribe their inestimable inheritance to the influence of the Sabbath. This is a mistake: for there is no brother who would not perceive with pleasure a sister's talents; no son who would not dwell with pride on mother's intellectual qualities: and no man who possesses a well formed heart could speak with contempt of female intellect, when the monuments of its greatness exist in the writings of a Montague, a De Stael, a Radcliffe and a Baillie. Although he is willing to believe that when "woman enters on an enterprise her spirit is firm and persevering," yet he will do her justice to suppose, that if with mistaken views, she entered on one calculated to oppress any part of heaven's creation, much less than an "hour's converse" would induce her to give up an attempt, so unworthy of her.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

An acquaintance is a being, who meets us with a smile and a salute, who tells us in the same breath, that he is glad and sorry for the most trivial good and ill that befalls us; and yet who turns us from without regret, who scarce wishes to see us again, who forsakes us in hopeless sickness or adversity, and when we die remembers us no more. A friend, is he with whom our interests is united, upon whose participation all our pleasures depend, who soothes us in the fretfulness of disease, and cheers us in the gloom of a prison; to whom when we die our corse are sacred, who follows them with tears to the grave, and preserves our image in his heart. A friend our calamities may grieve, and our wants may impoverish, but neglect only can offend, and unkindness alienate.

J. A. R.

CONVERSATION.

There is nothing more disagreeable than the introduction of stories into conversation, unless short, pointed, and quite *apropos*. "He who deals in them," says Swift, "must either have a very large stock, or a good memory, or must often change his company." Some have a set of them strung together like onions; they take possession of the conversation by an early introduction of one; and then you must have the whole *ropo*; and there's an end of every thing else, perhaps, for that meeting, though you may have heard all twenty times before.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

"Who'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
His warmest welcome at an Inn?"—*Shenstone.*

"May I not take mine ease in mine own Inn?
A cup of sack, buy!"—*Falstaff.*

Mr. Euron.—It was said of Augustus that it would have been better for Rome had he never been born, or had never died. So it might be said that a man had better never enter a Tavern, or never return from it. Doctor Johnson has announced from the throne of literature, that a tavern chair is the throne of human felicity. Whether Doctor Johnson was a "*baw*" or a *bawer*, must be decided by the critics. There is no private house, in which one can be so much at ease, or act his free will and pleasure with such an air of authority, and at the same time be so free from responsibility on account of what he may do or say, as in a Tavern. A Tavern is a mart of merchandise, where your species is received in full payment for almost any sort of indulgence. Nobody will presume to contradict you at a tavern, should you protest that "black was not black, nor white so very white;" provided, you pay your bill, and be, besides, as Sir Roger de Coverly has it, a man of principle and a smiler. You may eat much, drink much, talk much, and laugh much, and more than all, you may pay much, and nobody of the house will complain. You are only required to allow the same freedom of eating and laughing, and drinking and talking, and paying to all other persons whatsoever. A Tavern is a little republic, where you may caucus and nominate, and vote for yourself without a dissenting voice. And it possesses many of the charms, and much of the consequence of a monarchy too, for you act as Kings are wont to do; nobody being hardy enough to dispute your will or oppose your orders.

Boniface himself, be he ever so good a republican, submits to the decrees of regal power, and, ever and anon, spreads his broad face into a broader circumference as you issue your orders from the throne with more or less majesty.

Landlord! a supper for six!—Yes Sir—Pig—oysters—ham—Yes Sir—Celery, fruit and wine—Certainly, yes Sir—I'll pay—Yes Sir—the bill—Yes Sir—Boys!—Yes Sir—Bring me—Yes Sir—a glass—Yes Sir—of Brandy and—Yes Sir—Here Landlord!—Here Sir.

Have my boots brushed; bring in the easy chair, put some coal on the fire, have some coffee at supper; let my boots be blacked; hang up my cloak; drive that cat out of the room, and bring me the boot-jack.

—Oh, yes Sir—Bay!—Yes Sir—A cigar—Yes Sir—and a glass of—Yes Sir—Water!—Oh! yes Sir.

You now have the entire use of a large parlour. And in signification of your importance, instead of wearing three tails, like a bawsh, you sit in three chairs at a time, like a gentleman. You put one or two of your feet on the andiron, the table, or the jamb. You walk, trot, or run, about the room, and is the lordliness of your independence, jump over the sideboard, or break the china.

But all human felicity is liable to interruption; for most probably a traveller, more cold and hungry than yourself, will present himself by the fire. This, no doubt, is a contempt of the royal prerogative. You will accordingly cast supercilious smiles of contempt upon his pockets and appearance; thrust both hands into your pockets, and whistle with great energy and effect. And in token of mortal defiance, you will take a pinch of snuff in the most resolute manner that can be conceived of, the consequence of which will make the "weiken ring" again. But the enemy is not to be so easily dislodged; he will solicit the favor of your snuff box, and return the salutation with a force that will make

"The rocks, and hills, and dales resound."

Being disappointed in this mode of warfare, you will come to a sort of cessation of arms with your disreputable adversary, and by way of conciliation will perhaps say—

Bad travelling, Sir—Hum—What news?—Hum (With a gentle sneer)—Are you the Landlord?—The Landlord, Sir!—Yes, the Landlord, Sir? You seem to be at home—just bring me a hot cut!

A hot cut! a hot cut! You strike the room with marvellous dignity, and "being rash and very sudden in choler," you ring the bell with an imposing violence—while your tormentor regards you with a look of dogged complacency. The Landlord enters.

With a proud sense of superiority you point to your unwelcome guest; bowing profoundly he apologizes for his mistake by saying, how strange it was that he should take you for the master of the inn!

Perhaps you will feel the "stings and arrows" of wounded vanity, and resolve for the future to remember that in a tavern every one is your equal, and equally entitled, as travellers, to "half the road."

By-and-by, supper being on the table, every agreeable feeling is restored, and you do unusual justice to the repast.—Your company of "six" grow pleasant at your expense. Every jest smacks of the attic. Song succeeds to song, and the mind is pleasantly bewildered by the smartness of the wit—the transparent volumes of the smoke and the witching enchantment of the wine. You lose all the money in your pocket at the card table, which adds zest to the enjoyments of the evening. Being entirely secure from the officiousness and intrusion of the woman-kind, you drink your wine with a merry heart, and puff your "Indian weed" with a brightened countenance.

When "the good wine has done its good office," you compose your head in a longitudinal direction across the arm or back of the chair, and go compositely to sleep. Upon awaking you find yourself without any other company than a few pleasantly confused ideas, a very moderate headache, and a rather moderate *Tavern Bill*.

From L'Histoire Des Chiens Celebres.

THE DOG OF THE FOREST.

In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1790, when the corn, the vine, and the olive, were destroyed by the severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with ferocity even upon men. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the forest of Orte, near Angouleme. Two children, one six, the other eight years of age, were reposing on the bed in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire; meeting with no resistance, the wolf leaps upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey. Seized with a sudden flight, the two little boys crept quickly under the covering, and held it closely without drawing a breath—so near was the flesh which enticed him, that not being able to attain it instantly, the murderous animal became more furious, and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was his obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large and faithful dog, who had followed them, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolf in more than a hundred yards from the house, whether the mother was slowly returning, loaded with faggots; he ran with the quickness of the

stag—he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal, who had endeavored to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the base wrench by the throat and dragging him to the door, strangled him instantly. The alarm of the mother on her return was indescribable. She beheld the wolf stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, and her children gone. Observing the distresses of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then turning to the bed, he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavored to intimate to her, that she would find there, that which she held most dear.—The mother approached, and extending her trembling hand discovered that her children were there, although deprived of motion; she hastened to restore them—they were yet time—a moment's delay would have rendered the attempt useless—When they recovered their senses, they recounted the danger to which they had been exposed—the manner in which the wolf entered, and their wonderful preservation. The faithful animal, pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, by his eager caresses gave ample testimony that his joy was fully equal to that of his mistress.

COLLECTANEA.

TRUE POLITENESS.

True politeness is common to delicate souls of all nations, and is not peculiar to any one people. External civility is but the form established in the different countries for expressing that politeness of the soul. Internal politeness, is very different from superficial civility. It is an evenness of mind which excludes at the same time both insensibility, and too much earnestness; it supposes a quickness in discerning what may suit the different characters of men: it is a sweet condescension, by which we adapt ourselves to each man's taste: not to flatter his passions, but to avoid provoking them. In a word it is a forgetting of ourselves in order to seek what may be agreeable to order; in so delicate a manner, as to let them scarce perceive that we are employed. It knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation, and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavours, or rewards his labour with an endearing smile, with what perseverance does he apply to his vocation; with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or farm; fly over lands; sail upon the seas; meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared!

How to make the Eye-lashes grow beautifully.—In Circassia, Georgia, and Hindostan, it is one of the first objects of a mother's care to promote the growth of her children's eye-lashes. Hair left to itself seldom grows long, but either splits at the top into two or more forks, or becomes smaller and smaller till it ends in a fine gossamer point.—When it does so it never grows any longer, but remains stationary. The Circassian method of treating the eye-lashes is founded on this principle. The careful mother removes with a pair of scissors the forked and gossamer like points (not more) of the eye-lashes, and every time this is done their growth is renewed, and they become long, close, finely curved and of a silky gloss.—This operation of tipping may be repeated every month or six weeks. The eye-lashes of infants and children are best tipped when they are asleep—Ladies may, with a little care, do the office for themselves. The secret must be invaluable to those whose eye-lashes have been thinned and dwarfed, as often happens by inflammation of the eyes.

CHARACTER OF A BACHELOR.

Mrs. Grant, in her notice of James McPherson, observes—"His heart and temper were originally good—His religious principles were, I fear, unfixed and fluctuating; but the primary cause, that so much genius, taste, benevolence, and prosperity did not produce or diffuse more happiness was his living a stranger to the comforts of domestic life, from which unhappy connections excluded him.

General E., whose servant he was, stole into his room one night when he was fast asleep, and playing the same tune to him very softly on the German flute, the poor fellow without waking cried like a child.

Percy Ancreches.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

It remains to be a subject of enquiry, on the part of the reflecting and well-informed among us, how far the operation of the present Militia System tends to the accomplishment of the end intended in its first introduction; and so far from any beneficial general results, it not, on the contrary, altogether at variance with the present state of public spirit, and improved and enlightened sentiment, which happily pervades our institutions and general policy?

It is presumed there is no practice and measure sanctioned by law, so extensively and obviously destructive of the morals and religion of the poorer classes of our citizens—so repugnant to the feelings and views of the more sensible and discriminating among us—and so absolutely destitute of public good.

The Constitution of the State requires that the Freeman of the same shall be armed and disciplined for its defence—what an extraordinary perversion of the anticipated object is exhibited, in the operation of the present law, the demoralizing effects of which apply almost exclusively to the lower classes of society, who, not having experienced the benefit of education, are barely sufficiently strengthened by virtuous principles and correct moral habits to resist vice, as presented in the common walks of life; but who are forced from their daily labours, necessary for the sustenance of their families and themselves, to meet and associate together in public streets, the ridicule of all who descend to witness them—then marched out to the commons, followed by a train of “boys and children, attentive pupils in these lawful schools of vice and depravity,” there to meet others under similar circumstances—then embodied in one general mass, under the assimilating influence of spirituous liquors, the effects of which, in connection with the fatigue of several hours march through dirt, and if the day proves wet, through mud, renders them totally incapable of receiving the supposed necessary benefit embraced in the object of the law, and as night approaches are dismissed—some, in consequence of intoxication, unable to find their homes, remain in danger of their lives, in the streets and alleys, unless conducted by the watchmen to quarters; others having reached their homes, and finding a supperless table, and crying children, harrowed to the soul at having spent their little all for liquor, instead of purchasing bread for their families, commences perhaps an open and unprovoked attack upon the partner of his sorrows, and but for this deleterious law, his jays, and sinking under extreme inebriation, lies in stupid slumber, fitful, for several succeeding days, to pursue his accustomed labours.

If any doubt the truth of the above, let them carefully observe the conduct of the men thus exercised on the days required by law—let them consult those who are in the practice of employing this class of citizens—let them deliberate upon the probable effects of such exposure to idleness and vice, and it is believed that convictions will be produced that great and extensive evils are the result of the present system, and that it loudly calls for some radical change; and what can be a stronger argument in favour of the same, or for its total abolition, than the fact, that few or none of our citizens claiming respectability of character, are to be found complying with the requisitions of the law, in publicly associating themselves in the companies to which they respectively belong? “I disclaim all intentions of wounding the feelings of those superior officers who, from a sense of duty and respect to the laws, are complying with its injunctions, and are an exception to these general remarks.”

This public sentiment, founded on experimental facts, having denounced it as unnecessary and barbarous, is it not time that efficient measures were adopted for its abolition, or such alteration as will render it more conformable to the present improved state of society? The sentiment expressed in the following resignation of Calvin Jones, Major General of the State of North Carolina, relative to the inefficacy of the present law, I think, would be reciprocated by every intelligent citizen.

To the honorable General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby tender you my resignation of the office of Major General in the Militia of North Carolina.

On this occasion I beg leave to offer to your view some considerations in regard to the Militia, which I deem of much importance to the best interests of the community.

Exorts to discipline the Militia have been perseveringly made for thirty years. Instructions have been given and penalties inflicted. Laws and regulations have multiplied without end. Every where men of zeal and talents, impelled by the powerful motives of public interest and individual distinction, have offered their aid—and what has been the result? The Militia are now, in point of efficiency, exactly as they were when these mighty efforts commenced, and thirty years more of experience would only go to prove that the proud spirit of freedom is not to be broken down into the machinery which constitutes the efficiency of a regular army. Nor is it, in my opinion, in any point of view desirable that it should be. Banker's Hill, King's Mountain and New Orleans will forever attest that the ardor of patriotism, and the regard for individual character, that is so dear to honorable minds, will give an impetus to a Militia force that will overwhelm the frigid order of regular troops. If warfare is protracted, discipline will in due time supply the place of this resolute but transient ardor. And I hazard nothing by the assertion, that one week in actual service will do more for discipline, than the whole life of a man who is dragged from his family half a dozen times in the year to expose his health to the elements, his awkwardness to the public gaze, and his morals to the contamination of electioengineering treats.

If no real good is effected, are no positive evils produced? Fifty thousand men drawn away from their homes and occupations, sixtimes in the year, deduct from the useful businesses of life, labor that is worth, at a moderate estimate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! In other words, the industry of North Carolina is annually taxed, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for an unattractive object. No substantial benefits are obtained, and the injury inflicted upon property and morale is incalculable!!

I would, therefore, take the liberty respectfully to recommend, as a measure eminently calculated to promote the public weal, that the Militia be restricted to muster but once in the year, and then merely to continue their organization and to bring officers and men to a knowledge of each other.

These observations are the result of a deliberate judgment, formed with all the lights afforded by twenty-four years of experience in different offices in the militia,—on muster grounds in the halcyon days of peace, and in the tented field in the stormy season of war. None will consider them as intended to apologize for any former deficiency of zeal in myself—I entered the Militia service with the most sanguine expectations of introducing reform, and when in the Legislature, my most strenuous exertions to promote the same object were sustained by the confidence of success. But the sober lessons of experience have taught me the futility of all such hopes and attempts, not only here, but in every state where I have had a knowledge of the Militia.

In *per se* to prepare for war is a good maxim, but “at all times to inculcate the principles and promote the acts of peace,” is a better. The expense of the means misappropriated to promote the first object, would, if properly directed, do much to advance both, and from the enlightened and liberal principles which are prevailing, and from better

estimates being now made than heretofore of all the objects of human aspiration, I look forward with pleasing anticipations to the more improved condition of human society in all its relations—to the lessened frequency and mitigated horrors of war, and to the multiplied embellishments and increased enjoyments of peace.

In tendering this resignation, which will probably be the last official act of my life, I cannot withhold an expression of the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honors the Legislature and the constituted authorities of the State have bestowed upon me, especially for the office I now abandon, and for giving me, in virtue of it, the command of the military force of the State, when called into service at an interesting period of the late war, affording me thereby an opportunity of demonstrating my zeal for the public welfare.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1830.

The Militia Law of the State of Pennsylvania bears very hard also on those who are conscientiously constrained to bear a decided testimony against vice; many facts have been exhibited lately, which show the impositions practised by collectors and under-officers. It is no uncommon circumstance for goods and articles to be taken from the stores and houses of these, which will sell for three and four times the amount of the sum demanded. The writer of this article lately received a notice that he had incurred a fine of two dollars, for the non-performance of militia duty; within two or three weeks after, a person came to his store, and took goods worth upwards of six dollars, of a kind too which would bring that amount cash, and could be sold in a few minutes; a short time after, say two weeks, another collector came, in his absence from the city, and took from his store goods to the amount of six dollars more, for the same fine, without giving any notice whatever of the intended levy—but twelve dollars was taken for two!

H. T.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SMALL POX.

Meare, Editors,

A writer in your last Saturday Evening Post, has honoured my communication of the 10th instant, with some doubts of the correctness of my observation respecting the Small Pox, now epidemic in this city.

He had observed the concatenation of that publication, a slight glance would have convinced him that I spoke of the mitigated kind, rendered so by previous vaccination, and that that case, and several others since observed, was of that species.

But it seems that writer will, like the French, not admit that the eruptive disease, originating after vaccination, from exposure to the infection of Small Pox, shall be termed the Small Pox!—Give it another name, and then inoculate with the virus, contained in a pustule of that species, a subject that neither had the variola nor vaccina, and it will produce the real Small Pox; as has been fully ascertained by Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart, M. D. Physician in ordinary to the Prince Regent, and by others. See the Eclectic Repertory, vol. x. p. 307. It was, therefore, named the mitigated, or five-day small pox, to distinguish it from the genuine.

Vaccinia seems further to attempt to insinuate that my publication had a tendency to discourage vaccination, by displaying a number of reports respecting the efficacy of vaccination. These reports were not strange to us—and we doubt that it could possibly have that tendency. Let that communication speak for itself! We should rather propose a general vaccination as the only means to arrest the mortality of the natural Small Pox.

A number of years ago, after vaccination was fully established, one Dr. W—ll—d, of Albany, a disengaged from the medical profession, procured variolous infection from the distance of about 50 miles, in order to please some of his customers, and commenced inoculation. One of the neighbours was soon infected the natural way, and died. The Corporation, to their honour, immediately passed an Ordinance of \$100 fine by the inoculator, for every case to be inoculated—which quickly stopped the further progress of the disease. In New York, such an ordinance had been passed some years previous to that time.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship William Thompson, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of English and Irish papers to the latest dates, from which source we have gathered the following extracts:

In regard to the national affairs of Spain, we find but little that is new, and that little can be easily anticipated. “It,” says a letter from Madrid of November 22, “the situation of the kingdom of Naples became critical immediately after the foreign invasion, that of the Peninsula is still more so; for whereas in Naples there were still elements that offered a remedy to the disorder—in Spain on the contrary, every thing seems to conspire to aggravate the evils under which the nation is oppressed. The increased wants of the treasury, the delay in laying down a regular plan of finance, the preponderating influence of the clergy, the increase of the bands of robbers, in consequence of the disbanding of the Constitutional corps, the dismissal of all the officers of the line, even those who by the capitulation of Barcelona, and other places, were to retain their rank and pay; the contempt and insult to which the officers are exposed in all the places through which they pass, on their way to the destination assigned to them; the despoil of the families of 30 or 40,000 individuals, who have left the country to avoid the persecutions of their enemies—these, and many other circumstances, seem calculated to lead to fresh convulsions.”

A despatch from Baron d'Eroles, in Catalonia, announces that after a conference with Eloderia, that General, with his division of 5000 men, submitted unconditionally to the King. Count Guillenmo remains at Madrid for the present, to regulate the army of observation. Quesada succeeds Morillo in Galicia. Forty armed militia have been arrested near Bilbao, by a detachment of Royal volunteers. These militia seeing themselves surrounded, protested that they were proceeding voluntarily to take the oath of submission to the King. The Empecinado has not yet submitted. Marshal Molitor and Gen. Bourcier have arrived at Bayonne. It is again rumored that the Duke d'Infanta is in disgrace, and has been stripped of the command of the royal guard.

THE GREEKS.

An article from Constantinople of October 25, observes:—Whilst the Journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lapsi, on the 1st of October and following days, over the Schapetals Albanese of Skodra. The loss of the Turks was 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed and 15 women; for the Eolian females have formed corps which do not yield in valor to their husbands and brothers. They have also deplored the loss of one of their best captains, Stavrias Travillas, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said that after this combat the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated.

We have before us a short but interesting letter from Semion, which confirms our former advice that Marco Bozzaris had nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the last defeat of the Pacha of Sestari, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzaris sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia, and Thessaly, it appears that as far as the Pelopon-

nesian deputes for a general armistice has not been ratified in Peru as might be expected from the prosperous state of the American cause.

The Indians have been very troublesome to the Porte, according to ancient custom, pays a certain sum, are sent from time to time as trophies to Constantinople. But the Franks are no longer deceived by this, as it is a certain fact, that the Turks cut off the ears of their own dead, which they deliver to the Porte as those of Christians.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Funds were improving. A considerable advance took place on the 6th, on which day purchases were made by several brokers to a very large amount. Wagers had been laid that Consols would advance to 86 in the ensuing week, and in one or two instances $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. had been given for the option of purchasing them at 87.—They however experienced a slight decline on the 7th, on which day, Consols for account opened at 85 1/8, and closed at 85 1/8.

The King held a Court at his Palace in Pall-Mall, on the 5th, at which a number of foreign envoys attended.

The Greek, Kostolo, who was lately tried at Paris along with Madame Boursier, and acquitted, for poisoning her husband, has been apprehended as a vagrant, and is to be sent out of France.

The English papers continue to be much occupied with the approaching trial of the murderers of Mr. Weare. Probert has been admitted as evidence for the Crown. The trial has been postponed to the 6th of January. Mr. Justice Park

will try the case.

For the last month there has been very serious apprehensions in town of a revolution. The late invasions of the Indians have had a tendency to increase the clamor against the government. The 6 per cent. stocks which were at 45 per cent. have fallen to 40—and even this price is nominal, no one wishing to purchase during the present unsettled time. It is most probable that a change in government will take place at the next election (in the month of March next) if not before by violence; in either case it will certainly prove for the worst, and probably involve the place once more in anarchy.”

Weekly Compendium.

A bill has been reported to the City Councils, providing that persons keeping Oyster Cellars shall not have them open on Sundays or Saturday nights at any time, nor on other nights after eleven o'clock, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

The Hon. Captain Berkeley, of the Royal Navy, has married Lady Charlotte Lenox, sister to the Duke of Richmond.

The eighth Annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, was held at Sheffield within the month of September. The numbers of this body are as follow: In England and Scotland, 219,533; in Ireland, 22,218; total, 241,616. Increased during the past year, 5000; ditto at foreign stations, 1653. Total increase, 9659.

Mr. Chantry, the celebrated sculptor at Paddington, near London, is now engaged in preparing a colossal statue of Washington, which he hopes to complete, and send to Boston within the next year. Mr. C. was selected some years ago, by President West, and Washington Aston, Esq. as the European artist best qualified to execute this work, but his other avocations would not permit him to undertake it sooner.

FIRE AT SAVANNAH.

By the William Wallace, arrived at New-York, Savannah papers of the 20th inst. have been received. The Georgia contains the following

The citizens were last night, about 11 o'clock, awoken by the appalling cry of fire. It was perceived to issue from one of the buildings on Rice's wharf—its first appearance being in the roof of the building formerly occupied by O. Tait, but at present unoccupied. A high wind at N.W. soon spread the flame, and all efforts to stop its progress were vain, until it had destroyed all the buildings on that wharf, and all the buildings from Exchange Dock to Mongin's wharf, including Mongin's tallow bidding, and the buildings on Moore's, Rice's, Anclanz', and Mongin's wharves. The wooden building occupied by Jenny & Douglass, was pulled down, which stopped the progress of the flames. The Exchange was at one period in imminent danger, but was preserved.

Had it caught the opposite side of the Bay would have, no doubt, been destroyed, and it is impossible to conjecture where the destruction would have ended.

The number of buildings destroyed is at least 17 or 18. The loss we have no means at this moment of estimating. A part of the property was insured. Among those who suffered more or less by this calamity are the following:—H. Blair, W. Stackpole, Childs & Perkins, S. C. Greene, R. Waterman & Co. J. Hernandez, C. Arnold, Henry & Tucker, Hall & Perry, T. W. Rice, S. A. Condy, H. Warrelin, Meigs & Barstow, J. Delehamps, J. Meigs, O. Hill, E. Blis, P. Traffy, and Jenny & Douglass.

From the continued dry weather which has prevailed, the roofs of a great number of houses, repeatedly caught at a considerable distance from the fire, but were happily extinguished. The buildings in which the fire appeared, are the same which were not long since attempted to be set on fire. We regret to hear that Mr. S. C. Green, received a contusion in the breast, though we believe, not of a serious nature.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Extract of a letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Nov. 11, 1823.

“There appeared great inquietude and commotion in the city, occasioned, or rather incurred, by a very vehement debate in general assembly, relative to an outrageous attack, made by two military officers (Europeans) upon the person of a private citizen, whom they supposed to be the author of a piece in one of the gazettes, signed ‘O Brazileiro Resoluto.’” The Emperor assembled his troops at St. Cristovao, (his palace) situated about two and a half miles from the city—After several messages had been exchanged between his majesty and the assembly, the latter sent a deputation, informing him that they would not commence their deliberations until the troops under arms should disperse, or be removed several leagues distant.

On the 12th, a corps of artillery and one of infantry were marched down, and surrounded the building in which the assembly was sitting, and several pieces of ordnance were pointed towards it, with matches lighted, and by a decree of the Emperor the assembly was dissolved and seven deputies taken prisoner and committed to the Island of Dos Cobos.—A change of ministers took place, and an embargo laid on all shipping on the 13th, and taken off the 21st Nov. This information reached here on the 13th Dec. when the officers who had received orders of honor from the Emperor threw them off.—A new President was then elected, named Manuel de Cermeño Pais de Andriado, who was formerly intendent of marines; he was compelled in the year 1817 to leave this on account of his patriotism, during the revolution; and as he has seen much of different governments, it is hoped he will be able to give the people wholesome laws, and establish a good rigid police, which at present is absolutely necessary.”

INTERESTING FROM S. AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 4th of Nov.

“The last news from Peru, received two days since, is very favorable to the cause of the Patriots. Our dates from Lima are to the 16th October.—Bolivar arrived there on the 1st. He was received with great joy and constituted Chief of the Republic, with unlimited powers. An expedition of 2500 men sailed from Chilé on the 4th inst. to assist Peru. Gen. St. Cruz had obtained a considerable victory over the Spanish General Valdez, near the Desaguadero. Gen. St. Cruz was at Arequipa with a force, it is said, of 9000 men. La Serna the Vice-Admiral, Sturz, Travillas, who died with his arms in his hand. It is said that after this combat the Albanese commenced their retreat; and indeed the thing seems so certain, that we may regard the campaign as terminated.

We have before us a short but interesting letter from Semion, which confirms our former advice that Marco Bozzaris had nobly avenged the death of his gallant brother Constantine, in a manner worthy of him. At the last defeat of the Pacha of Sestari, among the prisoners taken were 600 Latin Christians, whom Bozzaris sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren. According to the latest private letters from Macedonia, and Thessaly, it appears that as far as the Pelopon-

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clergymen, 6000 lawyers, 10,000 physicians,

3000 legislators, and 500,000 students at the

Universities.

States. Also 1000 newspapers, besides periodicals,

publications.

It is said no man will be paid less than

the number of justices of peace and magis-

trates.

in concurrence with the House of Representa-

tives, providing for a convention of dele-

gates to form a

new state constitution.</p



Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

POT-LUCK.

Yankees are fam'd for "everlasting dinners,"
So call'd by John Bull's gormandizing sinners.
Whene'er of such a Frenchman comes in view,
He cries at once with wonder—"O, mon Dieu!"

The Yankee still is modest and polite;
And when a favorite guest he would invite,
'Tis, "come and dine with me, good-sir, to-day;
In a snug, family, familiar way:

Or, "take Pot-luck; I promise not a treat;
But commonly can something find to eat."

A traveller once from France, all nice and pretty,
Arriv'd in famous Boston town—now city;

Call'd at a merchant's counting-room, and there
Says, "Sure, we have one letter to you, squire."

The merchant o'er it cast a careful glance,
And found 'twas from a faithful friend in France.

"Dear sir," says he, "call in at four and dine
With me on Pot-luck, take a glass of wine,

Then at our leisure we can talk the better
About the contents of this pleasing letter."

"Sartain, good Sare, my compliments I pay;
Sartain I call;" then bow'd and went away;

Thinking in French, "What is this Pot-luck dish?
Is it made up of flesh, or fowl, or fish?

It sure must be a dainty to this nation;
I'll dine agreeable to invitation."

The Frenchman watch'd; and when the clock
struck four,

He gave four knocks upon the merchant's door:
Was usher'd in—by all was kindly greeted,

Soon at the table honorably seated;
A table groaning with a vast variety,

Where gluttony might still e'en to satiety.

Say merchant to the Frenchman, "Sir, you see
We treat our friends sans cere-no-mie."

What from this quarter shall I to you pass?
There's a bold Turkey, here, an oyster sauce,

Sir you must look about you—there, by ma'am,
Are some bold chickens and a decent ham."

"O sare, me take von very leetle piece
Of ham and chicken, sare, if madame please."

'Twas handed, and he nibbled, as unable
To relish any thing upon the table.

This course removed, another soon appear'd,
Which even Epicurus might have cheer'd:

Roast turkey, gouse, ducks, chickens, partridge,
brates:

The merchant fell to carving.—"Come who wants
A piece of this, or that, or other?

I'll help each guest as though he were my brother."

The Frenchman nibbled, as he did before,
But look'd as though expecting something more.

Next in came puddings, custards, jellies, pies;
He nibbled still, and star'd with wondering eyes,

When told on these he must attempt to dine,
As there was nothing more, but fruits and wine,

"No more!" cries Frenchman: den I plainly see,
I make mistake, kind sare: you pardon me:

Your language I no understand: O vat luck!

I wanted all dis time to dine upon POT LUCK.

"THE UNBORN DOCTOR."

DR. BALTHASAR BECKER,
Respectfully informs the public that he is pos-
sessed of the genuine

A. B. A. C. A. D. A. B. R. A.
and understands the true use of Dandelion flow-
ers

He is the inventor of a Pill that will straighten
a Roman nose into a Greek; sharpen a bullet-nose
to a keen edge; and bring down the most inveterate
pug-nose to a reasonable degree of earthly
mankindness. His Drops are sovereign for all dis-
orders of the teeth; they will extract the future
decayed tooth, from the gums of a nurse child,
with intense delight, and will insert in her teeth
of a piece of polished ivory; they will give the
breath any fragrance that the patient may desire,
and change the same at pleasure. Dr. Balthasar
Becker has a portable machine by which he frequently
amuses himself with distilling rose water from
his own breath. Onion-eaters may be supplied with
an apparatus for condensing their breath into Gum
Assafœida, at a reasonable price. He also has
means of converting the outer integuments into
fur or broadcloth, at the will of the patient.

The Unborn Doctor [for so Dr. Balthasar Becker
is commonly termed in the place of his nativity] se-
rves to make any profession which he is not
able to fulfil. As soon as his crowd of Patients
will afford him a little leisure, he will end over to
select for publication a few of the certificates with
which the gratitude of the world is continually
loading the United States mail. His correspond-
ence is immense and he has the honor of having
under his care at this moment several of the
crowned heads of Europe.

N. B. Cancer cured by inspection.
Boots and shoes cleaned, and every favor great-
fully acknowledged.

P. S. No cure, no pay.

* To prove the sincerity of his professions,
Dr. Balthasar Becker will, on Monday next, pre-
cisely at 12 o'clock, standing on the pavement
in front of the Atheneum, swallow one of his own
Pills. Practitioners of Medicine, and men of sci-
ence generally, and all others who are fond of
philosophical experiments, are invited to attend
and witness this heroic experiment.

HYPERBOLES.

If a Chinese is asked how he finds him-
self in health, he answers, "Very well;
thanks to your abundant felicity." If they
would tell a man that he looks well, they
say, "Prosperity is painted on your faces;"
or "Your air announces your happiness."
If you render them any service, they say,
"my thanks shall be immortal." If you
praise them, they answer, "How shall I
dare to persuade myself of what you say
of me?" If you dine with them, they tell
you, at parting, "We have not treated you
with sufficient distinction."

A HAPPY DISPOSITION.

Arran, who was confined in a castle, by
Simeon, the Sultan of Karima, burst into a
violent fit of laughter, as a hungry dog
seized the morsel of meat he was dressing,
at the same fire that served to warm
the unhappy man; and on being asked by
his astonished guards, what could excite
his mirth, exclaimed, I could not refrain
from laughing at myself: This morning
in my order of battle, I saw 200 cannels
passing in the rear, which the superintend-
ent of my household assured me, were
scarcely sufficient to carry the provisions
of my kitchen; and the same evening a lit-
tle dog had carried it away in his mouth!

Modes of assessing taxes in Africa.—The King of Congo sometimes walks out on a dry day, when there is a high wind. He then puts his bonnet over one ear only, and when it blows off by the wind, he imposes a tax on those subjects who live in the quarter from which the wind blew.

WORDS IN LANGUAGES.

By a reckoning made from the best dic-
tionary for each of the following languages,
there are about 20,000 words in the English, 25,000 in
the Spanish, 22,000 in the French, 45,000 in
the Latin, 30,000 in the German, 50,000 in the Greek, and
80,000 in the Italian.

Of the 22,000 words in the English lan-
guage, there are about 15,000 that a man
understands who is before master of Latin,
French and Italian; the other 7000 are
probably old English.

We have frequently been amused, says the Sa-
vannah Georgian, with the directions of letters,
from time to time published as matters of curiosi-
ty. The following which was received some time
ago, at the Post Office in this city, is equal to most
of those we have seen.

"Mr. Joel Pennington in the Extrem part of
Georgia East Floridies in Esther Marias or
Dary Ann when this letter R-ches those regions of
the above named Joel Pennington is dead it is
hoped and Requested that some friend that knows
of his death, will be kind enough to open and
answer the contents &c."

*Pennington.—The following is the inscription on
the tombstone of WILLIAM FRENCH, the first
master who died in the cause of Republicanism in Ver-
mont. It is at once a literary curiosity and illustra-
tive of the spirit of the times.*

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM FRENCH

*Son of Mr. Nathaniel French Who
was shot at Westminster March ye 13th
1775 by the hands of Cruel Ministerial
tools of George ye 3d in the Couthous at
a 11 a Clock at Night in the 22d year of
his Age—*

Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his blood for vengeance cries
King George the third his Tory crew
that with a bawl his head Shot threw
For Liberty and his country's Good
he Los his life his Dearest Blood.

*TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third
above Race, ANDREW MOOR keeps for sale, on
re-stable Rate, ANDREW MOOR keeps for sale, on
re-stable Rate, TOOTH BRUSHES, of good quality, on reasonable terms.**

*JAMES PETERS, No. 165 Arch st., manufactures Gold
and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.**

*JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of
the firm of Linton & Patterson,) continues the business in New
Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.**

*JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 123
Locust street, between Teith and Eleventh street:**

*SAMUEL HAYNES, No. 115 North Second street, manu-
factures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.*

*KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 25 South Second
street, keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.*

*CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No.
112 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.**

*FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price,
by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.*

*CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition
to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps
on hand BOY'S BOOTTIES of the best quality.*

*P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market street,
above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a ge-
neral assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.*

FOR SALE.

*SEVERAL first rate Eight Day CLOCKS, will be sold
S low, and warranted. Apply at No. 65, Arch Street, be-
tween Second and Third Streets.*

NEW BOOKS.

*PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 7, North Sixth Street.*

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET.

*BOGUELL, Hair and parts, Binders, Clerks, House-
keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers,
Cochinians, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men,
Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—
Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and
Girls, of different Ages. To sew, to repair, to mend, to
clean, &c. The above establishment is under the patronage of the public;
and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons;
whom notice of the same is respectively solicited; and the
proprietor will endeavor, aided by their patronage, to conduct
such in a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and hope,
by attention to their convenience and welfare, to secure
persons of every description to be good and steady workmen;
and to give them every facility in supplying themselves
with what they may require.*

*I have also noticed a request made by Robert
Lowry, in the last Farmer, for information respecting
the glanders; to whom I feel willing to give
my small experience, or do any thing in my power
for the preservation of so useful an animal.*

*I have in all the cases that have come within my
knowledge, uniformly traced them back to what is
here termed the templer; that is the first stages
of the disease, are, in my opinion, what is called
the templer, and by some the strangler.*

*I consider the glanders to be a neglected or
violent case of the templer; from a repeated dis-
charge from the nose, and constant inflammation,
the glands become ulcerated, and finally the smaller
bones of the nose become carious, and of course
incurable, as they are not so situated as to admit
of an operation being performed on them; in this
stage the horse has been inoculated, mercury has*

been tried, and both without success.

*But take the templer, or strangler, in time,
curve it effectually and you prevent the glanders.*

SYMPTOMS.

*The first thing discovered is a rattling in the
throat, with dulness of countenance, apparent
drowsiness, and some fever; then a swelling in the
throat and between the jaws, a discharge at the
nose, and sometimes cough; if the horse does not
die by the swelling at his throat, it becomes what
is called glanders.*

By persons who are in the first circles of society, by the enlightened and liberal of every class, the Fine Arts can never be received with indifference; on the contrary, their importance with respect to utility and accomplishment, must be appreciated by every thinking person.

*In pursuing the result of an unremiring study
and attention to my profession, embracing particularly
the first principles of the Art, which has enabled me to produce a system infinitely more perfect, simple, and better
suited to the capacities of youth, than any hitherto known; I
have given to my pupils with entire satisfaction. Many
have profited by my teaching, and are now qualified
to produce the productions of two years ago on the old system.*

*I am anxious to extend my instructions upon the same lib-
eral terms, I have established these last three years, being
one fourth of the usual charge; and I rely with confidence
on the support of an enlightened and discriminating public.*

*PETER ANCORA,
No. 115, Pine street, above Fifth.*

*Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,
No. 4-4f.*

*Tobacco, Snuff and Sigar
MANUFACTORY*

*THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, whole-
sale and retail, on the most reasonable terms:*

*Snuff, Tobacco, Pipe, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipe-Holders, Snuff Boxes,
Pipes, Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs—Fine Figar,
Candy, Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common
Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO—Scotch Snuff, 1st &
2nd class. In boxes, bags, and bottles—Macumba and Ra-
pani Snuff. Pipes in boxes, American Pipe-Hands and it's
Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with
every other article in his line.*

*ANDREW ANDERSON,
No. 28, North Second Street.*

sept. 6-6m.

*J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,*

*Has for sale a general
and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED &
JAPANNED*

*LAMPS,
adapted to every purpose
for which light is required,
together with LAMP*

*Glasses and Wicks
of all descriptions, and
every article connected
with the use of Oil.*

nov 1-1f.

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE Subscriber is declining the Carpet business, there-

fore offers for sale at very reduced prices, any part of

his stock in Carpet, Cloth, Linen, Flannel, Venetian, from

half a yard to one yard. Kidderminster, Scotch, and

American of good patterns, with about 50 pieces of Rag Car-

*peting. Also, an assortment of Straw Matting. All of the
above will be sold on the best terms. Apply to*

*JESSE SHARPLESS,
48 Market street.*

aug. 2-2f.

BORDING.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be com-

fortably accommodated, in a small private family at

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